NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—VIII

Norman C. Fassett

Eragrostis Frankii Steud., var. **brevipes**, n. var., spiculis 3–4 mm. longis, 5–7-floris, longioribus quam pedicelli (praeter terminales); aliter sicut apud formam typicam.—Spikelets 3–4 mm. long, 5–7-flowered, all but the terminal longer than their pedicels.—Wisconsin: mud-flats, Mississippi River bottoms, Glenhaven, September 9, 1930, *Fassett*, no. 12899 (type in Herb. Univ. of Wis.); stream bank, North Andover, September 6, 1930, *Fassett*, no. 12900; roadside, Wisconsin River bottoms opposite Bridgeport, September 5, 1930, *Fassett*, no. 12901; shore of Sinnippee Creek, Kieler, August 31, 1930, *Fassett*, no. 12902; Dane County, 1861, *T. J. Hale*. Minnesota: dry sandy shore of the Zumbro River south of Pile Lake, Kellogg, August 16, 1927, *Fassett*, no. 4184.

A sheet marked "Madison" by T. J. Hale has a stalk of typical *E. Frankii* and one of the variety. The following collections are intermediate: Wisconsin: dry sandy roadside, 235 foot terrace, Prescott, August 30, 1927, *Fassett*, no. 4163; muddy bank along small stream, Barneveld, September 7, 1931, *Fassett*, no. 12907; LaCrosse, 1861, *T. J. Hale* (sheet in the Gray Herbarium). Iowa: Vinton, *J. J. Davis*. Illinois: Mississippi bottoms near Oquawka, *Harry N. Patterson*.

E. Frankii is always described as having the spikelets 2–5-flowered (or 3–5-flowered) and 2–3 mm., or 1″–1½″, long. It is uncommon in southern and southeastern Wisconsin, and apparently more abundant in northern Illinois, to judge from the collections from that region by L. M. Umbach. Var. *brevipes*, appearing distinct with its much more compact inflorescence, occurs in the Driftless Area, toward the edge of the range of the species (but not entirely replacing it), and is difficult to place in the keys presented in most of our current manuals. It is, however, easily identified with *E. Frankii* by use of the key in Deam's "Grasses of Indiana."

Betula lutea Michx., f. **fallax** n. f., cortice brunneo haud in lamellas soluto (hoc *B. lentam* simulans); fructis foliisque *B. luteae*.—Wisconsin: tamarack swamp, Hartford, July 12, 1929, *Bernice Quandt*, no. 182 (type in Herb. Univ. of Wis.); same station, June 9, 1929, *Fassett*, no. 8404; tamarack swamp, Addison, August 17, 1929, *Quandt*, no. 192; sandstone bluff, Brodhead, May 13, 1928, *N. C. Fassett & W. C. Meyer*, no. 5664.

This tree occurs in company with typical *B. lutea*, and differs from it only in having bark closely simulating that of *B. lenta*. Such indi-

viduals probably explain numerous sheets in the University herbarium misidentified as *B. lenta*, and perhaps form the bases of reports of the cherry birch from this state.

ACTAEA ALBA Mill., f. RUBROCARPA Killip, N. Y. State Mus. Bull. ccxliii.–iv. 40 (1923). Material collected by the writer in Iowa County, Wisconsin, on a wooded cliff along the Wisconsin River opposite Lone Rock, is tentatively referred here. The berries, rhachis and pedicels are pink, and the thickness of the pedicels is intermediate between that of *A. alba* and that of *A. rubra*. The characters of the plant strongly suggest that it is a hybrid between the two species.

POLYMNIA CANADENSIS L., f. **radiata** (Gray) n. comb. *P. canadensis*, var. *radiata* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. i. pt. 2: 238 (1884). In Wisconsin collected at Prairie du Chien, *H. H. Smith*, no. 7618, and Glenhaven, *Fassett*, no. 12641. In the field strikingly different in appearance from the common discoid form.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

CORYLUS AMERICANA, forma MISSOURIENSIS.—One of the conventional diagnostic characters of *Corylus americana* Walt. is the occurrence of long glandular trichomes on the young parts, the branchlets, petioles, involucres, etc. Very often, however, this key-character fails to work. This is due to the occurrence of a nearly or quite glandless extreme, which in all other characters is good *C. americana*, a shrub long ago set off by Alphonse de Candolle, whose variety seems to have been wholly or largely ignored by recent students. The contradiction arising through emphasis on the glands will be nullified if we recognize that there is a quite glandless form. From the limited material at hand it does not appear that the glandless shrub has a different range from the glandular one. It seems more logical, therefore, to treat it as a form rather than a variety:

CORYLUS AMERICANA Walt., forma **missouriensis** (A. DC.) ,comb. nov. *C. americana*, β. *Missouriensis* A. DC. Prodr. xvi². 132 (1864).

Specimens have been examined from Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, West Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma.—M. L. FERNALD.

Volume 34, no. 400, including pages 57 to 68, was issued 2 April, 1932.